British Columbia Labour Force Participation Rate Projections: 2013 Edition

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BRITISH COLUMBIA | BCStats

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1. Background

1.1. Edition note

This paper is an update of two earlier reports that provided a projection of labour force participation rates for British Columbia (Schrier, 2010) and for the development regions within British Columbia (Schrier, 2011). This document combines content from the two earlier reports with updates to the data and a couple of changes to the methodology. Much of the text is extracted directly from the earlier reports.

1.2. Introduction

Forecasts of future labour demand and supply provide crucial input for decision-makers in both government and the private sector, as well as for people deciding on a future career. A key component to projecting future employment levels is the degree of participation in the labour force.

Throughout most of the western world, there have been dramatic changes to the structure of the labour force over the last 60 years. These changes have arisen due to a variety of factors, including demographic, economic and social effects.

The most significant factor affecting the composition of the labour force has been the social transformation that saw the proportion of women entering the labour force experience a meteoric rise in the years following World War II through to around 1990, when female labour force participation rates started to level off. However, a number of other factors have also influenced participation rates, including changes in fertility rates, divorce rates, educational attainment, pension plans, flexible work plans, availability of services such as child care and maternity and/or paternity leave, wars, major economic events and so forth.

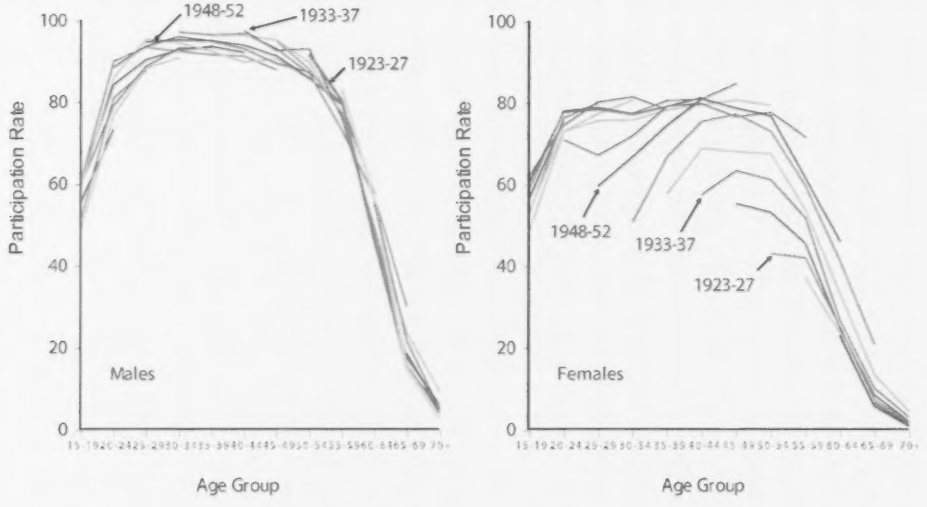
There are far too many things that can affect labour force participation to attempt to project each individually, but many of these demographic and societal changes are captured in cohort effects. In other words, people of the same generation are more likely to behave in a similar manner than are those who are younger or older. Therefore, it makes more sense to project age/sex-specific participation rates by age cohort, rather than extrapolating by age group. For example, someone born between 1963 and 1967

who is aged between 45 and 49 in 2012 is not necessarily going to be similar to a person born between 1933 and 1937 when they were the same age 30 years earlier.

2. Cohort Analysis

To illustrate the concept of cohort analysis, it is instructive to examine historical labour force participation rates by age cohort. Figure 1 displays male and female participation rates for the five-year age cohorts spanning birth years 1908-1912 through 1993-1997.[1] It is apparent that male participation rates have changed relatively little compared to the substantial variation in female rates. There has been a slight decline in labour force participation for young and middle-aged males, with youth, in particular seeing a significant drop (likely due to higher school and post-secondary enrolment). On the other hand, participation rates for men over 60 have been rising. Although the changes to male participation rates are small compared to those of females, the combined impact has been a significant drop in participation from 77.1% of men aged 15 and over in 1976 to only 68.7% in 2012.

FIGURE 1: B.C. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY COHORT SPANNING BIRTH YEARS 1908-1912 THROUGH 1993-1997



Source: Statistics Canada

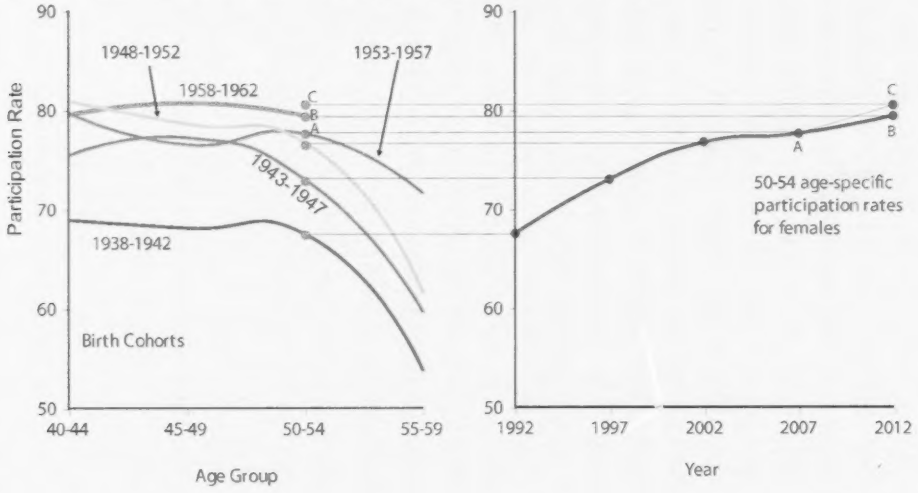
The story is quite different for females. For almost every age group, with the exception perhaps of youth aged 15 to 19, female labour force participation has risen. This is a

[1] This data is synthetic as it does not necessarily compare the same individuals over time. Deaths, in- and out-migration will have changed the composition of each cohort. Implications that these mortality and migration effects may have on labour force participation rates are not considered in this model.

reflection of the greater propensity of more recent generations of women to pursue a career compared to earlier generations. For women aged 15 and over, the labour force participation rate has ballooned from only 46.6% in 1976 to 61.3% in 2012.

Given the variation in participation rates within different cohorts, a projection that incorporates cohort analysis is likely to produce far better results than an extrapolation of age-specific rates. Figure 2 effectively illustrates this using actual participation rates for selected female cohorts in British Columbia. The first panel plots participation rates for various cohorts by age, while the second panel illustrates the 50 to 54 age-specific participation rates for females. Point A represents the participation rate in 2007 of females born between 1953 and 1957 (i.e., when they were aged between 50 and 54). Point B is the actual participation rate in 2012 of females born between 1958 and 1962 (again, when they were aged between 50 and 54). Point C is the participation rate value that would have been derived for that same cohort if the 2012 rate was projected using a simple extrapolation of the age group data (i.e., the data in the second panel). By ignoring the cohort effects, the resulting projection is too high. The difference in labour force participation between the cohort born in 1958 to 1962 versus the one born in 1953 to 1957 is less pronounced compared to the difference in earlier cohorts. As a result, the extrapolation method overestimates the increase in the participation rate for this age group. Incorporating the cohort information yields a more credible projection.

FIGURE 2: USING COHORT EFFECTS TO PRODUCE BETTER PROJECTIONS



3. Entry and Exit Rate Methodology

One model that incorporates cohort information is the entry and exit rate method developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Burniaux et al, 2003) and later expanded upon in the Australia Government's Productivity Commission Research Report (2005). These studies were the basis for earlier models developed by BC Stats (Harrower, 2007 and Schrier, 2010 and 2011), which provide the foundation for this projection. The methodology calculates the rate of entry to, or exit from the labour force for each five-year age group for ages 15 and over up to age 69 and another category of those aged 70 and over. These entry or exit rates are applied to existing cohort participation rates to project their future participation. Five-year age groups are used instead of single-year ages because the reliability of the data beyond five-year groups is suspect. The data are derived from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for the period 1976 through 2012.

To eliminate any bias that business cycle effects may present in the projections, the age-specific labour force participation rate estimates were smoothed using a Hodrick-Prescott filter.[2] The literature regarding this filter suggests that, for annual data, the smoothing parameter should be between six and seven (for example, see Maravall and del Río, 2001 or The World Bank, 2006). In the 2010 projection for B.C. and the 2011 regional projections, a parameter of seven was chosen. However, experimentation with the data revealed that with a parameter value this low, the data still contained cyclical patterns related to the business cycle. Accordingly, based on empirical testing, a parameter value of 35 was employed for this projection. Values higher than this removed too much of the natural variation unrelated to the business cycle and values lower than this retained some business cycle effects.

Entry and exit rates were calculated using the equations specified in the Australian Government's Productivity Commission Research Report (2005). Equation 1 displays the formula used to calculate entry rates at time t for the cohort aged between x and x+4:

$$EN^{t}_{x,x+4} = (PR^{t}_{x+5,x+9} - PR^{t-5}_{x,x+4}) / (0.99 - PR^{t-5}_{x,x+4}) \qquad \text{(Eqn. 1)}$$

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[2] The Hodrick-Prescott filter is designed to extract the trend from a time series by removing cyclical effects. Specifically, given a series y and a smoothing parameter $\lambda > 0$, it is a trend component τ that minimizes

$$\sum_{t=1}^{T} (y_t - \tau_t)^2 + \lambda \sum_{t=2}^{T-1} [(\tau_{t+1} - \tau_t) - (\tau_t - \tau_{t-1})]^2$$

where PR denotes the participation rate and 0.99 is the maximum rate of participation.[3] Essentially, the entry rates are the difference in participation rates of a five-year age cohort at time t and time t-5 divided by the portion of that cohort that is available to participate in the labour force, but is not yet in the labour force at time t-5.

As an example, consider the cohort of females aged 20 to 24 in B.C. in 2012. The formula would be:

$$EN_{20-24}^{2012} = (PR_{25-29}^{2012} - PR_{20-24}^{2007}) / (0.99 - PR_{20-24}^{2007}).$$

After filtering out the business cycle effects using the Hodrick-Prescott filter, the participation rate for females aged 25 to 29 in 2012 was 80.2% and the rate for females aged 20 to 24 in 2007 was 76.2%; therefore, the entry rate for females aged 20 to 24 in 2012 is:

(0.802 - 0.762) / (0.99 - 0.762) = 0.175.

Equation 2 displays the formula used to calculate exit rates at time t for the cohort aged between x and x+4:

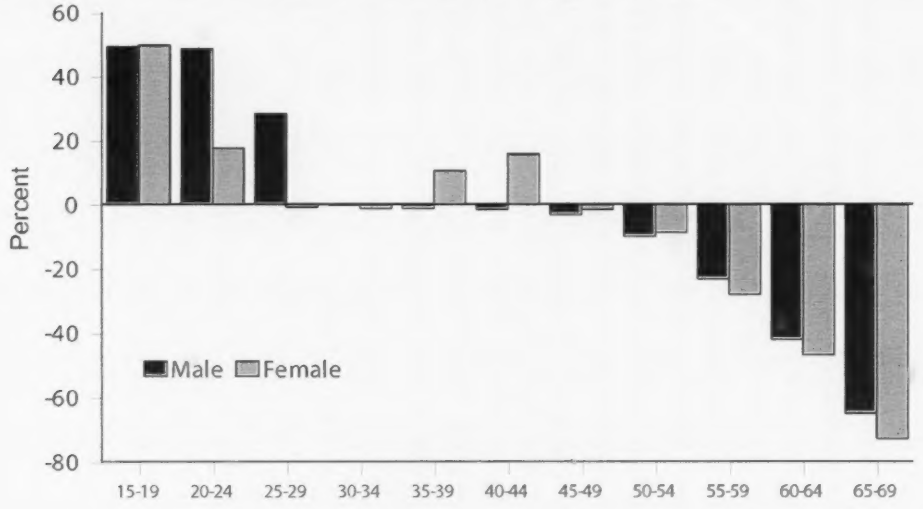
$$EX_{x,x+4}^{t} = (PR_{x,x+4}^{t-5} - PR_{x+5,x+9}^{t}) / PR_{x,x+4}^{t-5} \qquad \text{(Eqn. 2)}$$

In other words, exit rates are the difference in participation rates of a five-year cohort at time t-5 and time t divided by the participation rates of that cohort at time t-5.

Entry and exit rates were calculated for each age group, for both males and females separately. Since entry and exit rates both include negative values, it would technically be feasible to use only one or the other to project participation rates; however, doing so could result in some unrealistic values, including participation rates greater than 100 percent. For this reason, where an age group had a positive entry rate, an entry rate was used for that age group in the projection; otherwise, an exit rate was used.

[3] In line with Carone (2005), a maximum rate of 99% was used for both men and women. Burniaux et al (2003) used 99% for men and 95% for women. A rate less than 100% is used to account for the portion of the population that is unable to participate in the labour force for reasons such as a physical infirmity, for example.

FIGURE 3: B.C. LABOUR FORCE ENTRY (+) AND EXIT (-) RATES (2007-2012)



With the 2013 version of the British Columbia Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model, one major methodological change was made from the 2010 model. For the 2010 model, rates were projected for each year in the projection period using the appropriate five-year cohorts[4] and the resulting participation rate projections were smoothed using the Hodrick-Prescott filter. An evaluation of the results of this projection revealed that, despite filtering the data, the effects of the business cycle still had an impact. As a result, for this edition, the methodology was reverted to that used for the 2007 model, where rates are only projected for every five years and then quadratic interpolation is used to fill in the intervening years. In some cases, interpolating the labour force resulted in participation rates over 100%, so an upper limit of 99% participation was enforced and the interpolated results were adjusted accordingly.

Once the entry and exit rates were calculated, the following formulas were used to project participation rates. Equation 3 displays the formula used when entry rates were appropriate (i.e., when entry rates were positive):

$$PR^{t}_{x+5,x+9} = EN^{t-5}_{x,x+4} \times (0.99 - PR^{t-5}_{x,x+4}) + PR^{t-5}_{x,x+4} \qquad \text{(Eqn. 3)}$$

In other words, the participation rate of a cohort at time t is equal to the entry rate for that cohort at time t-5 multiplied by the available portion of the cohort not yet in the

[4] For example, for 2008, labour force data for 2003 to 2008 was used to calculate entry and exit rates, while for 2009, data for 2004 to 2009 was used.

labour force at time t-5 (this product is equivalent to the proportion of new entrants to the labour force) plus the portion of the cohort that is already participating in the labour force at time t-5.

Equation 4 shows the formula used when exit rates were the appropriate measure to calculate participation rates (i.e., when exit rates were positive):

$$PR^{t}_{x+5,x+9} = (1 - EX^{t-5}_{x,x+4}) \times PR^{t-5}_{x,x+4} \qquad \text{(Eqn. 4)}$$

More simply, the participation rate of a cohort at time t is equal to the participation rate of that cohort at time t-5 multiplied by one minus the exit rate of that cohort at time t-5. So if the exit rate was, say, 20 percent, the new participation rate would be 80 percent of the cohort's participation rate five years earlier.

These formulas were used to project age and sex specific rates for all the age groups from 20 to 24 through 70 and over. For males and females aged 15 to 19, entry rates cannot be calculated, so instead, an average of the last seven years of participation rates for this age group was employed. The seven-year figure was chosen to ensure that it incorporated at least one full business cycle.[5] Once participation rates for each five-year age group were calculated, they were applied to a BC Stats population projection (PEOPLE 2012), adjusted to remove institutional and non-civilian population to be consistent with Labour Force Survey population data, and participation rates for males, females and the total population aged 15 and over were calculated.[6]

4. Regional participation rate projections

To arrive at regional projections of participation rates, the same methodology used to project participation rates for British Columbia was used. Labour Force Survey estimates of population and labour force at the development region level were used as inputs. In this data set, Statistics Canada suppresses values less than 1,500 as the data are not considered to be reliable enough to report; however, for the purposes of calculating participation rates using the cohort analysis model, these figures are necessary and,

[5] It is generally thought that business cycles last between three and a half and seven years. For example, see the online Canadian Encyclopedia:
http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ARTA0001130

[6] The population data were adjusted by using a ten-year average of the ratio of Labour Force Survey population to overall population estimates.

therefore, the data gaps had to be filled. For the most part, the suppressed figures could be calculated residually; however, there were some instances where this was not possible and other methods had to be employed to arrive at an estimate. On the whole, these estimates should be within a couple hundred of the true figure. A sensitivity analysis indicated that individual differences of this magnitude will have very little impact on the projected participation rates. Of course, cumulatively, these could sum to a larger impact, but one would expect that they would average out with some figures being overestimated and others underestimated, such that the aggregate impact would be negligible.

The data gaps were primarily present in the older age groups, due to low participation of the elderly in the labour force. While it was necessary to calculate these figures to develop an overall participation rate, the data for these age groups are less reliable and, therefore, are not included in the numbers presented in tables 10 through 16 in the appendix to this report. Rather, a summary age group (65 plus for Vancouver Island/Coast, Mainland/Southwest and Thompson-Okanagan and 55 plus for the other development regions) is presented instead.

5. Results

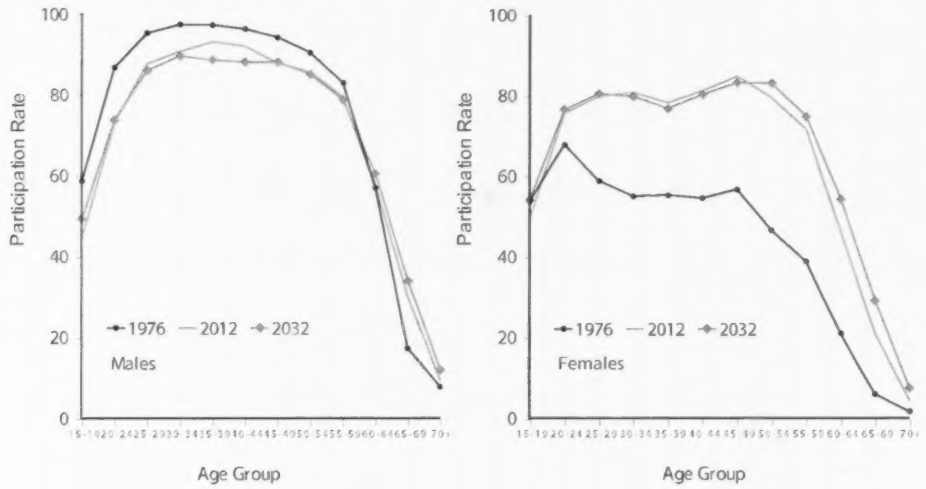
It should be noted that age-specific participation rates for the less populated regions of the province tend to be fairly erratic, particularly for older age groups. As a result, there tends to be more year-to-year variation even with respect to participation rates for all ages combined. This could be more the result of data quality issues due to small sample sizes than actual variability in participation rates, or it may be that economic changes affect participation more in these less populated regions than in the main population centres of the province due to fewer alternative employment opportunities locally. Whatever the reason for the variability, the consequence for participation rate projections is that they can change significantly with the addition of another year of estimated (i.e., historical) data. As a result, projections for the more sparsely populated regions in the province should be used with caution.

5.1. British Columbia

Based on the cohort entry/exit rate method outlined above, there is expected to be very little change in age-specific male participation rates over the next two decades, except for those men aged 35 to 44, for which participation rates are expected to fall. For women,

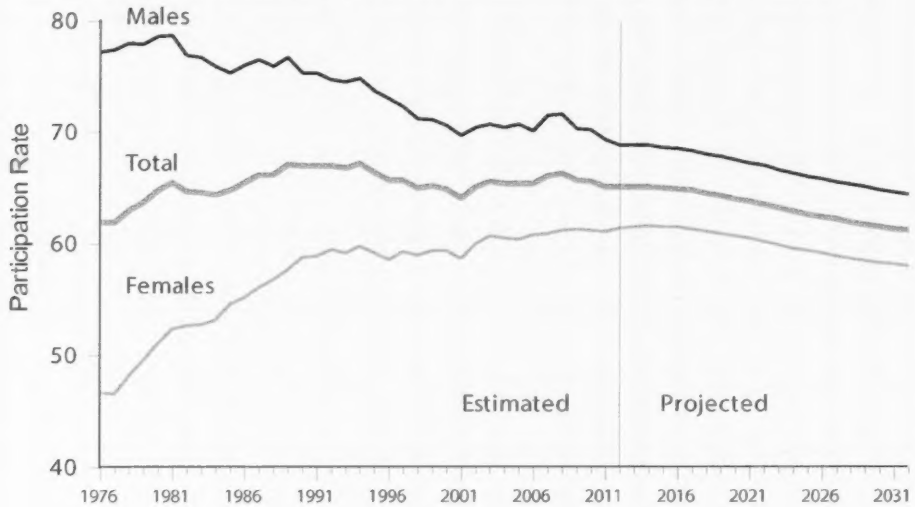
there is little change expected in labour force participation for those under 50, but for women over 50, rates are expected to continue to rise as the higher participation rates of younger cohorts will carry on as they age. Figure 4 displays the actual participation rate age profiles for 1976 and 2012 and the projected rates for 2032.

FIGURE 4: B.C. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE PROJECTION AGE PROFILES



Despite the rise in age-specific female participation rates, the forecast is for overall labour force participation in British Columbia to trend down over the next couple of decades, with the gap between male and female rates continuing to shrink, albeit at a diminishing rate. The main reason for the overall participation rate decline is the demographic effect of an ageing population and the fact that participation rates for older age groups are substantially lower than rates for younger groups. Figure 5 illustrates the overall projection for males, females and total to 2032. The data for B.C. and each economic region are available in a tabular format in the Appendix.

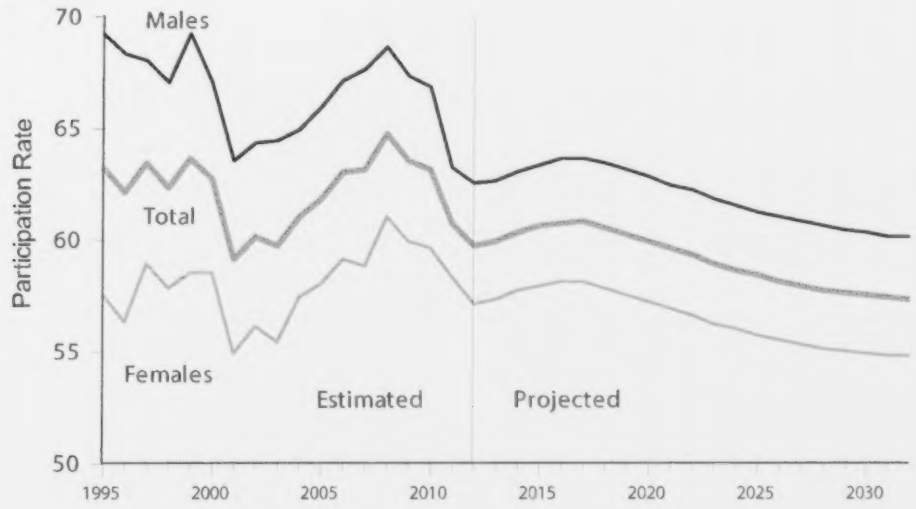
FIGURE 5: BRITISH COLUMBIA LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER



5.2. Vancouver Island/Coast

The Vancouver Island/Coast development region is the second most populous region in the province. The population is older, on average, compared to British Columbia as a whole with proportionately fewer children and more elderly in the region. The median age of people in this region in 2012 was 46.2, compared to a provincial median age of 41.4. There is also a relatively larger proportion of women in the region compared to the provincial average. Given that the elderly are far less likely to participate in the labour force and the participation rates of women are significantly less than that of men, these differences are the primary reason for the lower rate of labour force participation in this region compared to the province as a whole. In 2012, 59.7% of Vancouver Island/Coast's population aged 15 and over participated in the labour force compared to 65.0% for British Columbia. As with the province as a whole, the rates of labour force participation in Vancouver Island/Coast are expected to decline over time as the population ages. The gender gap is expected to remain fairly consistent throughout the projection period.

FIGURE 6: VANCOUVER ISLAND/COAST LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

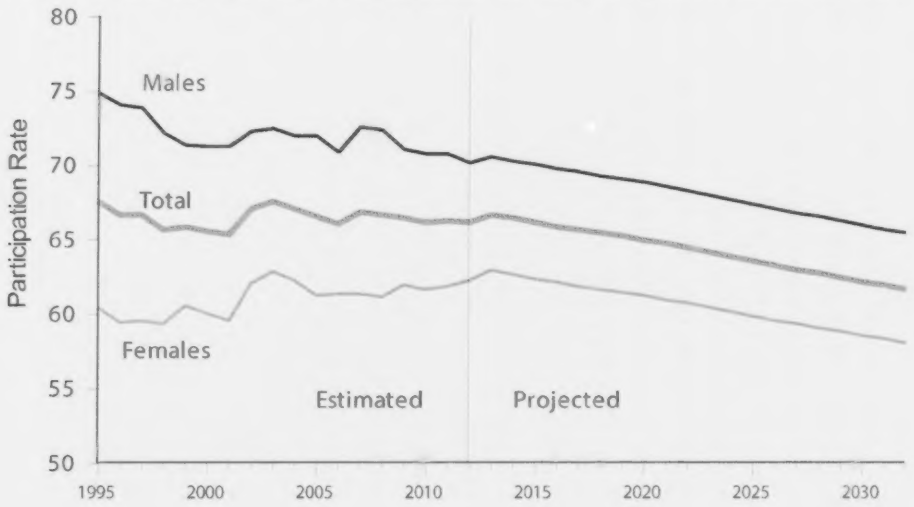


5.3. Mainland/Southwest

The Mainland/Southwest region is home to around 61% of the province's population. The age profile of this region is slightly younger than that of the province as a whole, as although the share of children in the population is similar to the provincial average, there are proportionately far fewer elderly in Mainland/Southwest. The median age of this region's population was 39.5 in 2012, compared to 41.4 for the province as a whole. The ratio of men to women is not much different than that for British Columbia as a whole. Given the younger age profile, overall labour force participation rates in this region are slightly higher compared to the provincial average. In 2012, 66.1% of the population aged 15 and over participated in the labour force compared to 65.0% for British Columbia.

Although younger on average, the population in this region will age over time and, as a result, participation rates will decline. The gender gap is projected to shrink marginally throughout the projection period, but rates for both men and women are expected to decline.

FIGURE 7: MAINLAND/SOUTHWEST LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

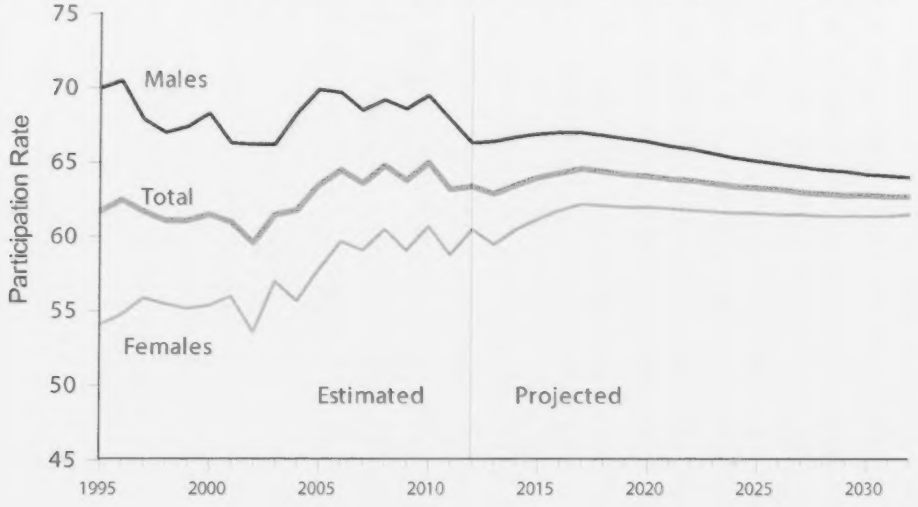


5.4. Thompson-Okanagan

Thompson-Okanagan is the third largest region in the province in terms of population. The age profile of the region is significantly older than that of British Columbia overall as although there is a similar ratio of children to working age population (i.e., 18-64), this region has the highest proportion of elderly (65+) to working age population in the province. In 2012, the median age of the population was 45.8, compared to 41.4 for the province as a whole. There are also proportionately more women compared to the provincial average. As a result, labour force participation in this region is lower than that of British Columbia as a whole, at 63.3% in 2012, compared to British Columbia's 65.0%.

Participation rates are projected to decline in this region as the population ages, albeit more slowly than the overall B.C. rates. As a result, by the end of the projection period, the participation rate in Thompson-Okanagan is expected to be higher than the overall provincial rate. The gap between participation rates for men and women in Thompson-Okanagan is expected to shrink significantly over time.

FIGURE 8: THOMPSON-OKANAGAN LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

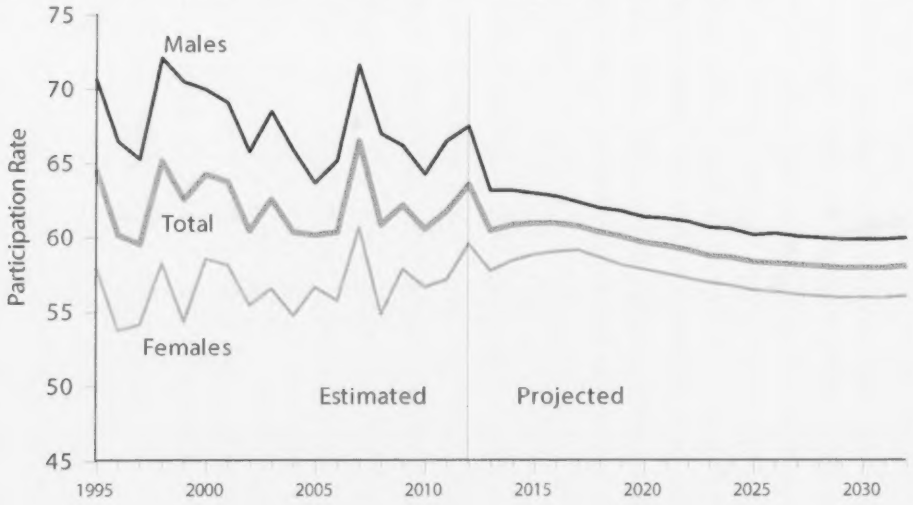


5.5. Kootenay

The Kootenay development region has a significantly older age profile compared to the provincial average with a median age of 46.8 in 2012, compared to 41.4 for British Columbia. The ratio of children in the region is similar to that of the province, but there are proportionately more elderly. As a result, labour force participation rates are lower in this region. In 2012, only 63.5% of those aged 15 and over participated in the labour force, compared to the provincial average of 65.0%.

The forecast is for this region to continue to have a lower rate of labour force participation throughout the projection period compared to the province as a whole. As with the rest of the province, participation rates are expected to decline as the region's population ages. The gap between men and women is expected to decline sharply over the next several years and then remain constant throughout the remainder of the projection period.

FIGURE 9: KOOTENAY LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

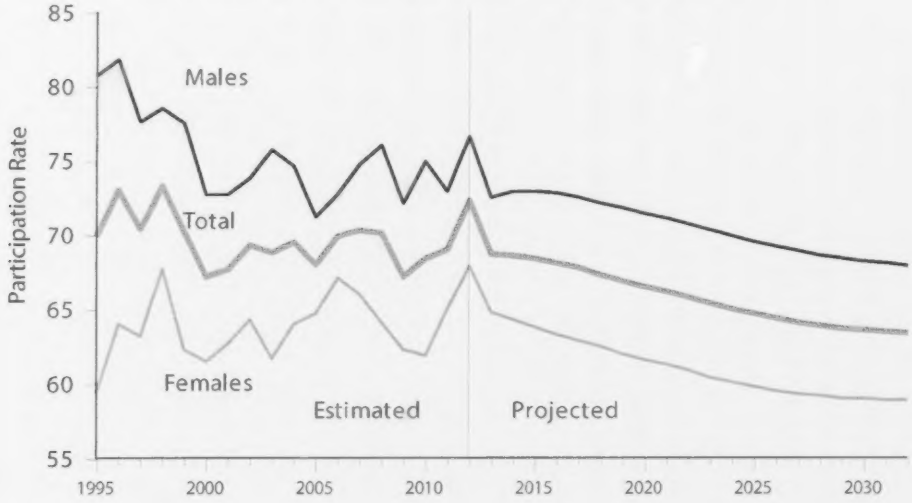


5.6. Cariboo

The demographic profile of the Cariboo region is significantly different than the provincial average. For one thing, there are more men than women in this region, while the opposite is the case for the province as a whole. This is likely due to the nature of the types of industry most prevalent in the region, which consist predominantly of jobs traditionally held by men. In addition to the gender difference, the Cariboo is also relatively slightly younger with proportionately more children and fewer elderly compared to the B.C. average and a median age of 41.1, compared to 41.4 for B.C. as a whole. As a result of the combination of a younger age profile and more men, this region has a higher labour force participation rate. In 2012, the participation rate was 72.3%, compared to 65.0% for British Columbia.

The region is expected to retain a higher than average participation rate throughout the projection period, although, as with the rest of the province, rates are expected to decline as the population ages. The gap between men and women with respect to participation rates is expected to increase for several years before reaching a plateau, then shrink again later in the projection.

FIGURE 10: CARIBOO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

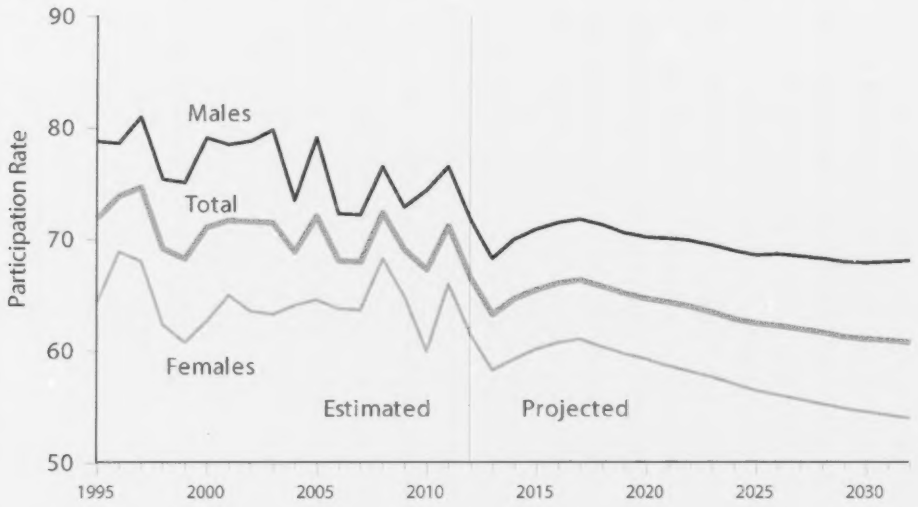


5.7. North Coast & Nechako

Similar to Cariboo, the industrial structure of this region is geared toward more traditionally male-oriented types of work, such as resource extraction. Consequently, there are significantly more men than women in the region and the age profile is younger than that of the province overall with a median age of 40.2, compared to 41.4 for the province as a whole. There are proportionately more young families with children and fewer elderly in the population. As a result, the labour force participation rate is higher in this region, at 66.5% in 2012, compared to 65.0% for British Columbia as a whole.

Participation rates in this region are expected to decline at a much faster rate compared to the province as a whole. As a result, rates are expected to fall below the provincial average by the end of the projection period. The main reason for this more rapid decline is that the gender ratio is expected to become more equitable. Given that female labour force participation rates are significantly lower than that of males, a shift in the gender ratio in favour of females will result in lower overall participation rates. The gap in participation rates for men and women in this region is actually expected to increase over the course of the projection period, which is the opposite of what is expected to occur in most of the other regions of the province.

FIGURE 11: NORTH COAST & NECHAKO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

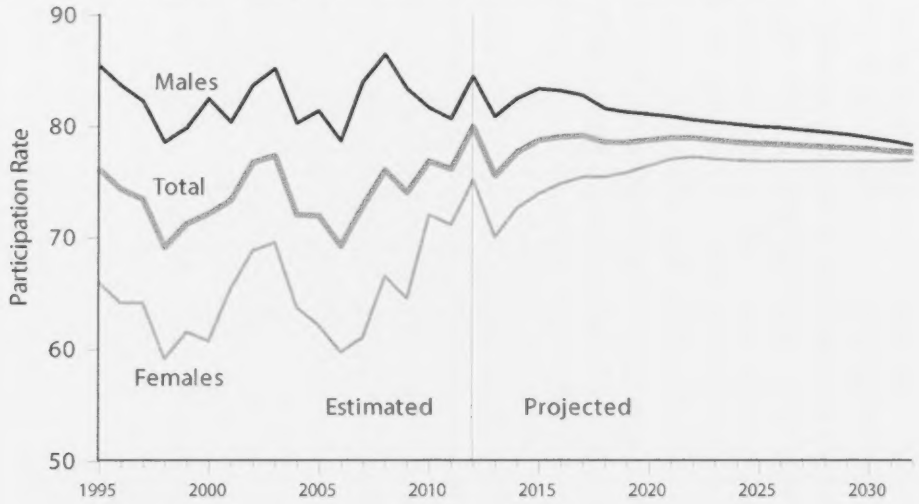


5.8. Northeast

The Northeast is another region characterized by industry predominantly employing men and it has the largest ratio of men to women of any of the development regions. It also has by far the youngest age profile of any region. There are proportionately far more children and far fewer elderly in this region compared to British Columbia as a whole and the median age in 2012 was 33.6, well below the provincial median age of 41.4. As a result of the youthful composition of the region's population, Northeast has the highest labour force participation rate of any of the regions by far, at 79.9% in 2012, almost 15 percentage points higher than the provincial average.

It is forecast that the participation rate in Northeast will continue to exceed 70% throughout the projection period, although it is expected to decline slightly over time as the population ages. The disparity between rates in this region and the remainder of the province will persist. The gap in participation rates between men and women has narrowed considerably in the last few years in this region and it is projected that it will continue to shrink throughout the projection period.

FIGURE 12: NORTHEAST LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER



6. Conclusion

The use of age group extrapolation methods to project labour force participation rates is likely to produce less credible results than a method that takes into account the wide differences in participation among cohorts. The entry and exit rate model developed by researchers at the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (Burniaux et al, 2003) incorporates these cohort effects and generates projections that are more plausible.

Based on the entry and exit methodology and population projections produced by BC Stats, overall British Columbia labour force participation rates are projected to trend down over the next 20 years mainly due to the combination of an ageing population and the reduction in labour force participation as people age.[7] For the most part, regional labour force participation rates in the province are expected to follow similar trends. However, the rate and magnitude of declines in participation will vary widely between the regions. The variation in participation rates by region and the different demographic composition of regions in the province highlight the necessity of projecting labour force participation rates separately by region if they are to be used as inputs into producing regional labour force projections.

[7] It should be noted that the cohort entry-exit rate model is not really suited to projections beyond 10 to 15 years because we cannot predict the future cohort effects of those not yet in the labour force. However, we present data to 2032 in this report to represent a scenario in which no major structural changes occur, as some researchers may find the data useful.

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8. Appendix: Tables

TABLE 1: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER – BRITISH COLUMBIA –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	73.6	59.1	66.3
1996	72.9	58.5	65.6
1997	72.2	59.2	65.6
1998	71.1	58.9	64.9
1999	71.0	59.3	65.1
2000	70.5	59.3	64.8
2001	69.6	58.6	64.0
2002	70.3	59.9	65.0
2003	70.6	60.6	65.5
2004	70.3	60.4	65.3
2005	70.6	60.3	65.3
2006	70.0	60.7	65.3
2007	71.4	60.8	66.0
2008	71.5	61.1	66.2
2009	70.2	61.2	65.6
2010	70.1	61.1	65.5
2011	69.2	61.0	65.0
2012	68.7	61.3	65.0
2013	68.7	61.4	65.0
2014	68.7	61.5	65.0
2015	68.5	61.4	64.9
2016	68.4	61.4	64.8
2017	68.2	61.2	64.7
2018	67.9	61.0	64.4
2019	67.7	60.8	64.2
2020	67.4	60.6	63.9
2021	67.1	60.4	63.7
2022	66.9	60.1	63.4
2023	66.5	59.8	63.1
2024	66.2	59.5	62.8
2025	65.9	59.3	62.5
2026	65.7	59.1	62.3
2027	65.4	58.8	62.1
2028	65.2	58.6	61.8
2029	65.0	58.4	61.6
2030	64.7	58.2	61.4
2031	64.5	58.1	61.2
2032	64.3	57.9	61.1

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 2: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER
– VANCOUVER ISLAND/COAST –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	69.2	57.5	63.2
1996	68.3	56.3	62.1
1997	68.0	58.9	63.4
1998	67.0	57.8	62.3
1999	69.2	58.5	63.6
2000	67.0	58.5	62.7
2001	63.5	54.9	59.1
2002	64.3	56.1	60.1
2003	64.4	55.4	59.7
2004	64.9	57.4	61.0
2005	65.9	58.0	61.8
2006	67.1	59.1	63.0
2007	67.6	58.8	63.1
2008	68.6	61.0	64.7
2009	67.3	59.9	63.5
2010	66.8	59.6	63.1
2011	63.2	58.3	60.7
2012	62.5	57.1	59.7
2013	62.6	57.3	59.9
2014	63.0	57.7	60.3
2015	63.3	57.9	60.6
2016	63.6	58.1	60.7
2017	63.6	58.1	60.8
2018	63.4	57.8	60.5
2019	63.1	57.5	60.2
2020	62.8	57.2	59.9
2021	62.4	56.9	59.6
2022	62.2	56.6	59.3
2023	61.8	56.2	58.9
2024	61.5	56.0	58.6
2025	61.2	55.7	58.4
2026	61.0	55.5	58.1
2027	60.8	55.3	57.9
2028	60.6	55.1	57.7
2029	60.4	55.0	57.6
2030	60.3	54.9	57.5
2031	60.1	54.8	57.4
2032	60.1	54.8	57.3

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012);
BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 3: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER
– MAINLAND/SOUTHWEST –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	74.8	60.4	67.5
1996	74.0	59.4	66.6
1997	73.8	59.5	66.6
1998	72.1	59.3	65.6
1999	71.3	60.5	65.8
2000	71.2	60.0	65.5
2001	71.2	59.5	65.3
2002	72.2	62.0	67.0
2003	72.4	62.8	67.5
2004	71.9	62.2	67.0
2005	71.9	61.2	66.5
2006	70.8	61.3	66.0
2007	72.5	61.3	66.8
2008	72.3	61.1	66.6
2009	71.0	61.9	66.4
2010	70.7	61.6	66.1
2011	70.7	61.8	66.2
2012	70.1	62.2	66.1
2013	70.5	62.9	66.6
2014	70.2	62.6	66.4
2015	70.0	62.3	66.1
2016	69.7	62.1	65.8
2017	69.5	61.8	65.6
2018	69.2	61.6	65.4
2019	69.0	61.4	65.2
2020	68.8	61.2	64.9
2021	68.5	60.9	64.7
2022	68.2	60.7	64.4
2023	67.9	60.4	64.1
2024	67.6	60.1	63.8
2025	67.3	59.8	63.5
2026	67.0	59.5	63.2
2027	66.7	59.3	62.9
2028	66.5	59.0	62.7
2029	66.2	58.8	62.4
2030	65.9	58.5	62.1
2031	65.6	58.3	61.9
2032	65.4	58.0	61.6

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 4: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

– THOMPSON-OKANAGAN –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	69.9	54.0	61.6
1996	70.4	54.7	62.4
1997	67.8	55.8	61.6
1998	66.9	55.4	61.0
1999	67.3	55.1	61.0
2000	68.2	55.3	61.4
2001	66.2	55.9	60.9
2002	66.1	53.5	59.5
2003	66.1	56.9	61.4
2004	68.2	55.6	61.7
2005	69.8	57.7	63.4
2006	69.6	59.6	64.4
2007	68.4	59.0	63.5
2008	69.1	60.4	64.7
2009	68.5	59.0	63.7
2010	69.4	60.6	64.9
2011	67.8	58.7	63.1
2012	66.2	60.4	63.3
2013	66.3	59.4	62.8
2014	66.6	60.4	63.4
2015	66.8	61.1	63.9
2016	66.9	61.7	64.2
2017	66.9	62.1	64.5
2018	66.7	62.0	64.3
2019	66.5	61.9	64.1
2020	66.3	61.9	64.0
2021	66.0	61.8	63.8
2022	65.8	61.7	63.7
2023	65.5	61.6	63.5
2024	65.2	61.5	63.3
2025	65.0	61.5	63.2
2026	64.8	61.4	63.1
2027	64.6	61.4	62.9
2028	64.4	61.3	62.8
2029	64.3	61.3	62.7
2030	64.1	61.3	62.7
2031	64.0	61.3	62.6
2032	63.9	61.4	62.6

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 5: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

– KOOTENAY –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	70.6	57.9	64.5
1996	66.4	53.7	60.1
1997	65.2	54.1	59.5
1998	72.0	58.2	65.1
1999	70.4	54.3	62.5
2000	69.9	58.5	64.2
2001	69.0	58.1	63.7
2002	65.7	55.4	60.4
2003	68.4	56.5	62.5
2004	65.8	54.7	60.3
2005	63.6	56.6	60.1
2006	65.1	55.7	60.3
2007	71.5	60.6	66.4
2008	66.9	54.8	60.8
2009	66.1	57.8	62.1
2010	64.2	56.6	60.5
2011	66.4	57.1	61.7
2012	67.4	59.5	63.5
2013	63.1	57.7	60.4
2014	63.1	58.4	60.8
2015	62.9	58.8	60.9
2016	62.7	59.0	60.9
2017	62.3	59.1	60.7
2018	61.9	58.6	60.3
2019	61.7	58.1	60.0
2020	61.3	57.8	59.6
2021	61.2	57.5	59.4
2022	61.0	57.2	59.1
2023	60.6	56.9	58.7
2024	60.5	56.7	58.6
2025	60.1	56.4	58.3
2026	60.2	56.3	58.2
2027	60.0	56.1	58.1
2028	59.9	56.0	58.0
2029	59.8	55.9	57.9
2030	59.8	55.9	57.9
2031	59.8	55.9	57.9
2032	59.9	56.0	58.0

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 6: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER
– CARIBOO –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	80.7	59.4	69.9
1996	81.8	64.0	73.0
1997	77.6	63.2	70.4
1998	78.5	67.7	73.3
1999	77.5	62.3	70.2
2000	72.7	61.5	67.2
2001	72.7	62.7	67.7
2002	73.8	64.3	69.3
2003	75.7	61.7	68.8
2004	74.6	64.0	69.5
2005	71.2	64.7	68.0
2006	72.7	67.1	69.9
2007	74.7	66.0	70.3
2008	76.0	64.1	70.1
2009	72.1	62.3	67.2
2010	74.9	61.9	68.4
2011	72.9	65.0	69.0
2012	76.6	67.9	72.3
2013	72.5	64.8	68.7
2014	72.9	64.3	68.6
2015	72.9	63.8	68.4
2016	72.8	63.3	68.1
2017	72.5	62.9	67.8
2018	72.1	62.5	67.3
2019	71.8	62.0	66.9
2020	71.4	61.6	66.5
2021	71.1	61.3	66.2
2022	70.7	60.9	65.8
2023	70.3	60.4	65.4
2024	69.9	60.1	65.0
2025	69.5	59.8	64.7
2026	69.2	59.5	64.4
2027	68.9	59.3	64.1
2028	68.6	59.2	63.9
2029	68.4	59.0	63.7
2030	68.2	59.0	63.6
2031	68.1	58.9	63.5
2032	67.9	58.9	63.4

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 7: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

– NORTH COAST & NECHAKO –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	78.7	64.3	71.8
1996	78.5	68.8	73.8
1997	80.9	68.0	74.6
1998	75.3	62.3	69.1
1999	75.0	60.7	68.2
2000	79.0	62.6	71.0
2001	78.4	64.9	71.6
2002	78.7	63.5	71.5
2003	79.7	63.2	71.4
2004	73.4	64.0	68.8
2005	79.0	64.5	72.0
2006	72.2	63.7	68.0
2007	72.1	63.6	67.9
2008	76.4	68.2	72.3
2009	72.8	64.8	69.0
2010	74.3	59.9	67.2
2011	76.4	65.9	71.1
2012	71.7	61.4	66.5
2013	68.2	58.2	63.2
2014	69.9	59.2	64.6
2015	70.8	60.1	65.4
2016	71.4	60.7	66.0
2017	71.7	61.0	66.3
2018	71.2	60.3	65.7
2019	70.5	59.7	65.1
2020	70.1	59.2	64.6
2021	70.0	58.6	64.3
2022	69.8	58.1	63.9
2023	69.4	57.6	63.4
2024	68.9	57.0	62.8
2025	68.5	56.4	62.4
2026	68.6	56.0	62.2
2027	68.4	55.6	61.9
2028	68.2	55.2	61.6
2029	67.9	54.8	61.2
2030	67.8	54.5	61.0
2031	67.9	54.2	60.9
2032	68.0	53.9	60.7

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 8: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES, 15 YEARS AND OVER

– NORTHEAST –

Year	Males	Females	Total
1995	85.4	65.9	76.1
1996	83.6	64.1	74.3
1997	82.2	64.1	73.4
1998	78.5	59.1	69.1
1999	79.8	61.5	71.2
2000	82.4	60.7	72.1
2001	80.3	65.4	73.3
2002	83.6	68.8	76.7
2003	85.1	69.5	77.3
2004	80.2	63.7	72.0
2005	81.3	62.1	71.9
2006	78.6	59.7	69.2
2007	83.9	61.0	72.8
2008	86.4	66.5	76.0
2009	83.3	64.5	74.0
2010	81.6	72.0	76.8
2011	80.6	71.1	76.1
2012	84.4	75.1	79.9
2013	84.4	75.1	79.9
2014	80.8	70.0	75.5
2015	82.4	72.6	77.6
2016	83.3	73.9	78.7
2017	83.1	74.8	79.0
2018	82.7	75.4	79.1
2019	81.5	75.4	78.5
2020	81.2	75.8	78.5
2021	81.0	76.4	78.7
2022	80.8	77.0	78.9
2023	80.5	77.2	78.9
2024	80.3	77.0	78.7
2025	80.1	76.9	78.5
2026	79.9	76.8	78.4
2027	79.8	76.8	78.3
2028	79.6	76.8	78.2
2029	79.4	76.8	78.1
2030	79.2	76.8	78.0
2031	78.9	76.8	77.9
2032	78.6	76.8	77.7

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 9: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– BRITISH COLUMBIA –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	48.6	47.2	45.8	44.5	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3
20-24	76.5	74.7	74.6	73.1	71.3	73.7	73.7	73.7
25-29	89.5	89.3	86.5	87.7	85.6	84.7	86.0	86.0
30-34	91.3	92.5	91.3	90.7	90.9	89.4	88.7	89.6
35-39	91.1	91.3	91.1	93.1	90.6	90.7	89.3	88.6
40-44	91.2	90.7	89.8	92.0	91.9	89.4	89.6	88.1
45-49	90.0	89.2	91.3	87.8	90.5	90.4	87.9	88.1
50-54	87.6	87.7	87.7	85.6	84.9	87.5	87.4	85.0
55-59	75.9	77.4	76.9	79.4	77.1	76.5	78.8	78.7
60-64	59.7	59.0	57.7	57.5	60.9	59.1	58.6	60.4
65-69	30.2	32.9	31.5	29.9	33.3	35.2	34.2	33.9
70+	6.5	7.9	8.3	9.3	10.4	11.6	12.3	11.9

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	53.8	52.8	52.6	49.7	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2
20-24	78.1	75.4	76.8	75.6	74.2	76.4	76.4	76.4
25-29	79.9	81.7	79.8	79.8	79.7	78.5	80.4	80.4
30-34	81.0	76.3	79.5	80.7	79.1	79.0	77.8	79.7
35-39	77.7	79.4	79.2	78.2	79.6	78.0	78.0	76.8
40-44	79.9	82.0	80.3	81.2	80.4	81.7	80.2	80.2
45-49	81.1	81.6	82.9	84.8	84.0	83.3	84.4	83.2
50-54	77.8	79.6	78.3	79.4	83.4	82.6	81.9	83.0
55-59	67.7	68.2	69.2	71.6	72.5	76.2	75.4	74.8
60-64	43.8	42.9	44.0	46.1	51.5	52.2	54.8	54.3
65-69	16.3	17.9	18.4	20.9	24.5	27.4	27.7	29.1
70+	2.6	3.3	3.1	4.4	5.6	6.6	7.4	7.5

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

TABLE 10: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– VANCOUVER ISLAND/COAST –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	57.4	56.0	49.3	51.7	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1
20-24	80.2	77.4	79.5	75.1	76.2	77.8	77.8	77.8
25-29	90.2	85.9	87.5	89.7	86.4	87.0	87.8	87.8
30-34	93.8	92.0	92.0	89.0	92.4	90.1	90.5	91.1
35-39	91.0	95.6	90.7	88.3	87.4	90.8	88.5	88.9
40-44	89.4	88.8	88.2	93.5	86.7	85.8	89.1	86.9
45-49	88.9	84.8	89.4	86.1	91.5	84.8	84.0	87.2
50-54	83.0	88.1	87.1	83.5	82.9	88.1	81.7	80.9
55-59	75.5	78.6	71.0	72.9	71.8	71.3	75.7	70.2
60-64	50.2	53.5	48.5	51.2	50.5	49.7	49.4	52.5
65+ *	13.4	14.9	14.0	14.9	18.1	18.7	17.9	17.1

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	60.8	60.4	59.0	54.6	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2
20-24	76.1	80.7	83.1	77.5	78.0	80.7	80.7	80.7
25-29	82.6	84.9	84.3	82.2	83.6	84.0	85.9	85.9
30-34	81.1	76.8	82.2	78.8	80.8	82.2	82.6	84.5
35-39	80.9	82.0	79.7	79.4	77.0	79.0	80.4	80.8
40-44	79.5	80.8	80.7	78.0	78.8	76.4	78.4	79.8
45-49	85.0	83.2	82.8	87.0	81.5	82.1	80.2	81.8
50-54	83.2	80.9	77.5	78.6	83.8	78.5	79.1	77.2
55-59	64.1	68.2	68.2	66.7	67.8	72.3	67.7	68.3
60-64	43.6	42.3	40.7	41.7	45.9	46.7	49.8	46.6
65+ *	7.1	8.0	8.3	9.9	12.7	13.3	13.1	12.8

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

* The data are not reliable enough at the regional level to publish older age groups.

TABLE 11: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– MAINLAND/SOUTHWEST –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	43.5	42.7	42.1	39.6	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2
20-24	74.1	72.4	71.4	71.3	68.6	71.4	71.4	71.4
25-29	89.5	89.8	85.1	86.9	85.4	84.0	85.4	85.4
30-34	90.7	92.7	91.0	90.4	90.4	89.4	88.4	89.4
35-39	91.0	91.2	91.1	94.1	91.0	91.0	90.0	89.1
40-44	91.0	89.9	89.6	91.2	92.6	89.5	89.5	88.5
45-49	90.0	89.3	92.0	88.1	90.0	91.4	88.4	88.4
50-54	88.5	86.6	87.2	86.1	85.4	87.3	88.6	85.6
55-59	77.5	77.5	77.3	81.8	78.8	78.2	79.9	81.1
60-64	64.4	61.7	62.5	60.9	66.2	63.8	63.3	64.7
65+ *	13.7	16.1	16.8	16.1	17.7	19.0	18.8	18.0

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	50.3	48.9	48.1	43.5	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7
20-24	78.7	73.8	76.0	73.1	71.6	74.6	74.6	74.6
25-29	78.9	81.4	79.7	79.6	77.9	76.6	79.1	79.1
30-34	81.7	77.1	79.4	81.4	78.9	77.2	75.9	78.4
35-39	76.6	78.2	77.6	76.5	78.8	76.3	74.7	73.4
40-44	79.7	81.8	78.9	81.0	79.0	81.0	78.8	77.3
45-49	79.8	81.3	82.4	83.5	83.7	81.9	83.6	81.8
50-54	75.8	79.3	77.0	78.3	82.3	82.4	80.8	82.4
55-59	70.0	67.9	69.9	74.1	73.6	77.3	77.5	75.9
60-64	44.5	43.0	47.1	49.5	54.9	54.5	57.3	57.4
65+ *	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.7	10.7	12.2	12.3	12.1

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

* The data are not reliable enough at the regional level to publish older age groups.

TABLE 12: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– THOMPSON-OKANAGAN –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	56.1	54.3	55.9	59.7	59.2	59.2	59.2	59.2
20-24	79.3	77.9	78.2	77.6	77.5	77.2	77.2	77.2
25-29	87.1	89.4	91.0	85.4	83.8	83.7	83.6	83.6
30-34	93.7	90.0	90.7	91.9	87.7	86.4	86.3	86.2
35-39	89.3	89.4	88.8	90.9	88.7	84.7	83.4	83.4
40-44	93.5	94.5	91.0	94.7	92.8	91.2	88.1	87.1
45-49	91.3	91.3	88.5	87.6	92.3	90.5	88.8	85.8
50-54	87.6	91.0	89.8	84.0	84.7	89.2	87.4	85.9
55-59	67.7	76.8	83.1	79.2	76.3	76.9	81.0	79.4
60-64	52.8	59.6	54.3	55.0	57.5	55.4	55.8	58.8
65+ *	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.8	19.1	21.1	20.9	20.0

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	59.1	58.2	60.1	63.5	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3
20-24	76.8	74.5	72.0	83.2	78.2	77.5	77.5	77.5
25-29	86.8	84.9	76.7	82.9	86.3	82.3	81.7	81.7
30-34	78.2	69.1	75.4	78.0	77.7	80.8	77.0	76.5
35-39	74.3	80.8	90.6	88.0	86.4	86.2	88.1	85.9
40-44	81.1	85.6	84.5	84.2	90.6	89.4	89.2	90.7
45-49	84.1	83.5	84.2	87.8	87.2	92.3	91.3	91.2
50-54	81.8	82.2	83.2	82.9	87.4	86.8	91.8	90.9
55-59	59.6	67.3	67.5	72.6	75.2	79.2	78.7	83.2
60-64	40.8	41.8	35.4	40.2	49.6	51.4	54.1	53.8
65+ *	5.9	10.4	8.4	10.3	13.4	16.0	17.4	17.5

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

* The data are not reliable enough at the regional level to publish older age groups.

TABLE 13: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– KOOTENAY –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	52.1	51.9	41.7	42.9	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
20-24	86.5	76.6	81.1	68.8	67.8	72.1	72.1	72.1
25-29	90.6	86.2	89.5	95.7	87.5	87.1	88.8	88.8
30-34	89.1	96.0	92.9	92.6	97.5	93.9	93.8	94.5
35-39	94.3	80.0	92.9	94.3	93.6	97.8	94.7	94.5
40-44	91.5	98.1	95.7	93.3	96.4	96.0	98.3	96.6
45-49	84.0	93.8	87.2	82.8	86.0	88.9	88.5	90.6
50-54	89.1	87.5	84.9	83.3	77.8	80.8	83.5	83.2
55+ *	40.8	31.2	37.2	39.6	34.1	29.8	27.0	26.1

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	59.5	48.8	55.3	51.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3
20-24	88.4	92.5	79.5	92.1	89.4	90.6	90.6	90.6
25-29	81.8	73.3	85.3	79.5	93.5	91.4	92.4	92.4
30-34	81.8	79.5	77.2	84.6	79.4	93.5	91.3	92.3
35-39	87.5	77.5	80.9	76.8	84.7	79.6	93.5	91.4
40-44	81.3	82.7	80.7	82.0	76.1	83.9	78.8	92.7
45-49	80.3	72.3	82.9	90.9	84.6	79.6	86.2	81.9
50-54	65.1	76.0	77.4	85.7	87.4	81.4	76.6	82.9
55+ *	30.3	29.8	28.9	30.5	30.7	28.4	26.1	24.2

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

* The data are not reliable enough at the regional level to publish older age groups.

TABLE 14: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– CARIBOO –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	59.0	50.8	51.7	50.0	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4
20-24	80.6	81.8	81.8	78.6	78.9	80.3	80.3	80.3
25-29	88.7	95.8	84.1	91.7	86.7	86.9	87.8	87.8
30-34	87.2	91.5	96.0	94.3	92.9	88.7	88.9	89.6
35-39	95.8	85.7	90.2	94.6	94.1	92.7	88.5	88.7
40-44	91.7	93.0	85.7	92.5	91.5	91.0	89.7	85.6
45-49	92.2	94.7	94.6	91.1	92.5	91.5	91.0	89.7
50-54	86.4	91.7	92.9	87.0	88.8	90.2	89.3	88.8
55+ *	44.8	54.8	49.5	54.4	51.9	49.9	47.3	45.0

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	53.1	55.2	60.0	65.5	59.3	59.3	59.3	59.3
20-24	75.5	71.4	76.9	78.3	80.6	77.2	77.2	77.2
25-29	80.0	76.9	74.0	72.6	76.7	78.9	75.6	75.6
30-34	80.0	76.4	82.6	78.5	77.2	80.6	82.4	79.7
35-39	86.0	83.3	75.0	80.9	79.2	78.0	81.2	83.0
40-44	81.5	80.7	82.6	79.6	80.3	78.6	77.4	80.6
45-49	78.4	77.2	82.5	88.1	83.8	84.3	83.0	82.1
50-54	78.8	74.6	83.9	84.4	89.2	85.3	85.8	84.6
55+ *	34.0	35.8	39.4	34.8	37.4	36.6	34.1	32.5

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

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TABLE 15: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– NORTH COAST & NECHAKO –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	51.4	59.4	57.5	47.1	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3
20-24	68.0	76.9	88.9	76.0	74.5	77.4	77.4	77.4
25-29	86.8	89.3	99.0	91.2	90.8	90.3	91.3	91.3
30-34	88.0	95.0	90.0	95.0	92.9	92.6	92.2	93.0
35-39	88.0	95.2	93.5	96.4	94.1	92.0	91.8	91.4
40-44	96.9	97.4	96.7	91.3	96.8	94.9	93.1	92.9
45-49	93.5	97.3	90.6	93.1	93.3	97.4	96.0	94.7
50-54	92.1	88.2	93.1	90.9	90.8	91.1	95.0	93.6
55+ *	45.7	44.1	52.2	46.8	48.4	44.7	41.4	38.7

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	60.6	51.6	64.5	50.0	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2
20-24	74.2	68.0	74.2	72.7	69.2	73.6	73.6	73.6
25-29	72.4	69.6	72.4	66.7	67.5	64.3	68.3	68.3
30-34	75.9	75.0	76.9	77.4	72.3	72.9	70.3	73.6
35-39	82.8	77.1	76.7	76.9	77.1	72.0	72.7	70.0
40-44	81.3	76.9	90.0	88.5	84.4	84.6	81.2	81.6
45-49	80.0	77.4	83.9	79.3	85.5	81.6	81.7	78.4
50-54	75.0	70.0	87.9	75.9	76.8	82.9	79.0	79.2
55+ *	38.6	32.3	36.5	35.5	39.4	35.6	32.3	28.7

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

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TABLE 16: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

– NORTHEAST –

Males	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	52.9	57.9	61.9	63.2	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1
20-24	90.0	92.6	84.6	93.3	90.4	90.6	90.6	90.6
25-29	99.0	96.8	88.9	93.9	94.4	92.0	92.2	92.2
30-34	86.2	96.7	99.0	96.6	94.9	95.3	93.4	93.6
35-39	94.7	96.6	94.7	99.0	97.3	96.1	96.4	95.1
40-44	94.4	89.5	89.5	95.2	95.1	93.4	92.3	92.6
45-49	97.1	89.3	96.0	94.4	95.7	95.6	94.2	93.2
50-54	96.2	95.7	88.5	86.7	90.7	91.9	91.8	90.4
55+ *	59.7	48.3	56.9	65.7	61.6	59.2	59.0	56.1

Females	2009	2010	2011	2012	2017	2022	2027	2032
15-19	61.9	77.3	69.2	76.2	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5
20-24	77.8	84.0	75.0	80.0	87.1	81.5	81.5	81.5
25-29	67.7	74.2	73.9	70.8	78.8	85.7	80.2	80.2
30-34	80.0	80.8	86.8	85.2	84.1	88.3	92.0	89.1
35-39	80.8	81.3	80.0	88.9	92.0	91.5	93.6	95.5
40-44	75.0	76.5	92.9	81.3	91.5	93.8	93.4	95.0
45-49	72.2	93.8	91.7	82.1	87.3	94.0	95.6	95.3
50-54	83.3	90.9	82.8	90.0	88.5	91.7	95.9	96.9
55+ *	35.3	46.6	33.3	55.7	55.2	58.7	57.2	57.6

Source: Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (custom tabulation) for historical data (1995-2012); BC Stats' Regional Labour Force Participation Rate Projection Model for projected data (2013-2032)

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